FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 12 *17 January 1979*

ARGENTINA

Lambruschini Clarifies Meaning of Montevideo Act [CLARIN 15 Jan] B 1
Viola Approves Plan for Normalizing Army Activities B 1
Withdrawal of Troops From Disputed Border Zones Underway B 1
Impact of Brazilian Government Change on Parana Talks Studied [CLARIN 16 Jan] B 2
Canadian Nuclear Official Arrives for Talks [CLARIN 14 Jan] B 2
Federal Police Block Meeting of 'Plaza Mothers' [HERALD 12 Jan] B 3
Human Rights Assembly Sends Note to President Videla B 3

BOLIVIA

Cabinet Crisis Resolved; Padilla Swears In New Ministers C 1
Report on Cabinet's Resignation C 1
New Ministers Sworn In C 1

CHILE

Secrecy Imposed on Material in Letelier Case E 1
Argentine Officials Authorize Return of Chilean Residents E 1
Chilean Livestock Breeders Ordered To Leave Argentina E 1
Group of Scientists Leaving for Antarctica E 2
Union Group Urges AFL-CIO To Reject Boycott E 2
MIR Members Tried To Seek Refuge at Costa Rican Embassy E 2

ECUADOR

EXPRESO Editor Sentenced to 10 Days in Prison G 1
Villa Denies Involvement in Calderon Murder G 1
Jarrin Has Not Asked for Retirement G 1
Defense Minister Andres Arrata Speaks to Nation G 2

VENEZUELA

General Torrijos Arrives on 'Private' Visit, Meets With Perez L 1
Arrival Reported L 1
Meets With President Perez L 1
Consalvi Comments on Visit L 1
Dominica Prime Minister Pays State Visit; Signs Agreements L 2
Relations Established L 2
Briefs: Delegation to UN Conference L 2

MEXICO

President Meets With Law of Sea Meeting Delegates M 1
New International Tuna Convention Proposed M 1
Bank Director Blames World Blocs for Economic Crisis M 2

PANAMA

President Royo Addresses PRD Seminar N 1
Party Leaders Comment on Registration Requirements N 4
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 14 Jan]
Paper on Zone Information Officer's 'Arrogance' N 5
[CRITICA 12 Jan]
Columnist Notes Failure of Anti-Baldwin Movement N 5
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 16 Jan]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo To Seek Venezuelan Aid During Inauguration Trip P 1
Foreign Ministry on Group Seeking Asylum in Chile P 1

EL SALVADOR

FAPU Seizes Buildings, Hostages in San Salvador P 1
Further Report P 2

GUATEMALA

Government Denies Army Involvement in Nicaragua P 2

HONDURAS

Foreign Ministry Reiterates Position on El Salvador Dispute P 3
Last Group of Sandinist Guerrillas To Be Deported P 3
Briefs: Outbreak of Chagas Disease P 4

NICARAGUA

Somoza Discusses Mediators' Proposal, Clash With Sandinists P 4
President Somoza Tours Zelaya Department P 5
Radio Commentary Disparages Mediation Commission's Efforts P 5
Colonel Dismissed for Comments on National Guard P 7
More Fighting Reported; Death Toll Increases P 7
Havana Cites Report of CONDECA Reinforcements Near Esteli P 9
Briefs: Trade Balance P 9

CUBA

UN Envoy Scores Chinese 'Alliance With Imperialists' Q 1
Foreign Minister Malmierca Leaves for Yugoslavia Q 1
Budapest Paper Interviews Culture Minister Hart [MTI] Q 1
Kampuchean Leader Expresses Gratitude to Fidel Castro Q 2
Kampuchea Solidarity Activity Held Q 2
Mengistu Sends Message to Isle of Youth Students Q 3
Bulgarian Official Tours Isle of Youth Q 3

Fabio Grobart Receives Polish Delegation Q 3
Ceiba Hueca Bulk Sugar Terminal Inaugurated Q 3
Pinar del Rio Meeting Examines Transportation Plans Q 4
Chemical-Electrical Workers Day Marked Q 4
Bayamo Fire Anniversary Commemorated Q 4

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

President Guzman Visits Puerto Rico R 1
Guzman Meets With Defense Council Representative R 1
Vice President Majluta Visits U.S. R 1

CARIBBEAN

HAITI

Haitian Communist Leader Scores Elections [Havana] S 1

JAMAICA

JLP's Seaga Calls for Rollback of Prices S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 10 Jan]
JLP Submits Proposals to U.S. Congressional Team S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 6 Jan]
Nonalined Seminar To Be Held in March [Havana] S 4

LAMBRUSCHINI CLARIFIES MEANING OF MONTEVIDEO ACT

PY161346 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 15 Jan 79 p 5 PY

[Excerpt] Navy Commander Adm Armando Lambruschini said yesterday that the Montevideo act "is not strictly a nonaggression pact." In remarks to a television station of this capital, he thus referred to the agreement signed by the Argentine and Chilean foreign ministers at the request of the pope's envoy, Cardinal Samore, in which they indicated that they would abstain from instigating measures of disturbance during the course of the negotiations regarding the Beagle Channel, adjacent islands and ocean jurisdictions.

In this regard, Lambruschini said: "I would not call it a nonaggression pact. It is a plea made by Samore in the sense that while the Vatican's mediation lasts there will be a slow military withdrawal." Lambruschini indicated that "Argentina is going to comply with Samore's request: gradually, as the document indicates."

VIOLA APPROVES PLAN FOR NORMALIZING ARMY ACTIVITIES

PY170205 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0047 GMT 17 Jan 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jan (LATIN)--A high-ranking source from the Argentine Army told the press tonight that a plan for the normalization of the army's activities after its partial mobilization due to the boundary dispute with Chile has already been approved by Commander in Chief Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola. The plan was formulated by the army's General Staff Department and consists of several stages. Implementation of the plan will begin after Pope John Paul II formally accepts the request for mediation in the Beagle conflict included in the Montevideo agreement between Argentina and Chile, according to the source.

The various phases include steps for the return to barracks of the troops sent to reinforce units in the area of conflict and other points along the border with Chile, and the incorporation into their ranks of citizens born in 1960, a callup which the source said was being delayed. It is also believed that official retirements will be disclosed during the next few days, outlining the new structure of the army command.

Next week, General Viola will brief retired officers on the latest events in the negotiations with Chile and papal envoy Cardinal Antonio Samore concerning the border dispute. The navy and air force will also hold informative meetings on this subject for their retired officers.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM DISPUTED BORDER ZONES UNDERWAY

PY161845 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1917 GMT 16 Jan 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jan (LATIN)--Argentina has initiated the withdrawal of reinforcement troops from the border zones under dispute with Chile, military sources revealed today. Under the terms of the Montevideo agreement, Argentina and Chile have to withdraw their military positions in the south to those positions occupied in early 1977.

Although there was no official communique on the pullback, the return to Mar del Plata, 400 kilometers south of here, of the 601st Antiaircraft Artillery Defense Group and the submarine force, both based in this city, was observed over the past weekend.

However, Commander of the 22d Infantry Regiment of San Juan Col Homar Sagrista indicated in a communique to troops under his command that "the return will only be for a short time."

The armed forces high command is now studying a rest and recuperation plan for the troops and officers who participated in the partial mobilization. The officers' vacations had been suspended when the tension generated by the border dispute reached a high point.

Reassignments which usually are made at the end of the year also had been suspended, but it is believed that reassignments along with retirements and replacements in the armed forces high command will be made shortly.

Argentine Ambassador to Santiago Hugo Miatello is in Buenos Aires and met with President Jorge Videla yesterday.

IMPACT OF BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT CHANGE ON PARANA TALKS STUDIED

PY161958 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 16 Jan 79 p 6 PY

[Text] Argentina is closely studying the alternatives which the change in the Brazilian Government could present to the negotiations to reconcile the hydroelectric resources of the Alto Parana, according to a high-ranking official of San Martin Palace.

It was also explained that the reason for the presence in Buenos Aires of Argentine Ambassador to Brasilia Oscar Camilion is to analyze the possible courses of action which could come up later with Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Carlos Cavandoli and the River Plate Basin group, which is directed by Arturo Ossorio Arana.

Reliable sources do not discard the possibility, however, that the present Itamaraty leadership may try for a successful culmination of the negotiations concerning Corpus and Itaipu, even though the amount of time available is short.

A well-known diplomat who has had considerable participation in the negotiations said this afternoon: "Azeredo da Silveira would gladly carry away the honors of reconciling the two projects, but his contradictory attitudes of yesterday work against his intentions of today."

The Brazilian foreign minister showed particular interest in overcoming the differences, especially during the last meeting of the foreign ministers of the River Plate Basin countries held in Punta del Este in December.

CANADIAN NUCLEAR OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PY161232 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 14 Jan 79 p 5 PY

[Text] Ross Campbell, president of the Canadian Atomic Energy Company, indicated on his arrival yesterday in Buenos Aires that it is his purpose "to talk to Argentine officials in the nuclear energy field about their projects because, apart from the reactor we are installing at the Embalse plant, we would like to contribute with other reactors if it is eventually decided to install them in the country."

Within the next few days Campbell will meet with Rear Adm Raul Castro Madero, head of the National Atomic Energy Commission. On his arrival at Ezeiza International Airport he termed as unavoidable the delays in the supply of material for the Embalse plant although he emphasized that "we are now working at the speed which had been initally forecast."

Finally, Campbell indicated his belief that Argentina has a good technological base for progressing in the field of processing electricity through nuclear plants because it is well advanced in this area due to the fact that it has been formulating atomic energy plans for the last 20 years.

FEDERAL POLICE BLOCK MEETING OF 'PLAZA MOTHERS'

PY121825 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 12 Jan 79 p 1 PY

[Text] Police yesterday aborted the weekly meeting of the "Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo" by arresting a number of women before they actually entered the plaza.

One woman who was detained briefly reported that she saw at least 40 other plaza mothers at the Second Police Precinct. But police sources last night said that only 10 women had been picked up and all of them were released after their identity and respectability were established.

In order to prevent a demonstration last Thursday, federal police banned everyone from the Plaza de Mayo. Two women and an elderly American man were arrested and held briefly when they attempted to walk across the square.

Yesterday, the women arrested were picked up by police patrol cars in the area around the square. Two were reportedly taken from a nearby coffee shop. The women were warned that no public meetings in the square will be tolerated in the future.

HUMAN RIGHTS ASSEMBLY SENDS NOTE TO PRESIDENT VIDELA

PY160300 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2250 GMT 15 Jan 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jan (NA)--The Permanent Assembly for Human Rights (APDH) has submitted a note to the president, along with an attached list of people who have disappeared from 1975 to October 1978, which states "the serious concern of its members in view of the repeated lack of reaction and answers to the numerous written claims and personal steps taken with various state organizations."

The APDH note also indicates the purpose of "not ceasing in its struggle against terrorism, no matter what type, and for the achievement of democratic coexistence in an atmosphere of freedom and peace." It also expresses its concern regarding the "horrible case which has shaken the public during the past few hours, the sorrowful appearance of the body of Elena Holmberg."

Attached to the note were "various petitions, authenticated by 4,500 signatures, which are thus added to the 37,000 submitted on 21 December 1978 supporting the request that appropriate measures be taken in favor of those detained without trial and also for clarifying the situation of thousands of missing people."

According to the information released by the APDH, the list of missing persons up to October 1978 "includes 4,881 cases of kidnaped people or those who are missing because of political, labor or social reasons." According to the APDH, its "fundamental motive is its contribution to the quickest and most complete solution of this serious problem which affects all of Argentine society."

CABINET CRISIS RESOLVED; PADILLA SWEARS IN NEW MINISTERS

Report on Cabinet's Resignation

FY161225 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Jan 79 FY

[Excerpts] The new cabinet which will cooperate with Gen David Padilla Arancibia, president of the military government junta, will be sworn in today. Yesterday at 1900, the cabinet ministers presented their collective resignation, stressing the following factors: Since a new government period has been initiated, formalizing the [words indistinct] of the republic through the promulgation of the government decree modifying the electoral law, we have found it suitable to resign from our posts.

Radio Panamericana obtained this report from completely trustworthy sources for last night's newscast. The full text of the collective resignation letter became known later. It lacked only the signatures of Mining Minister Jorge Echazu, who is in London; the planning and coordination minister, who is in Santa Cruz; and the interior minister, who has gone to Trinidad.

The new cabinet which will cooperate with the president will be sworn in, we repeat, today. Radio Panamericana has learned from entirely trustworthy sources that there will be only one change in the cabinet which presented its collective resignation, namely the post of transport and communications minister.

New Ministers Sworn In

FY162119 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2007 GMT 16 Jan 79 FY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Text] La Paz, 16 Jan (LATIN)--The military junta today confirmed its desire to carry out the democratic process which Bolivia is currently experiencing by rapidly overcoming the overall cabinet crisis which erupted last night. Chief of State Gen David Padilla Arancibia today swore in only three new ministers of the cabinet, which resigned collectively because the first stage of the government installed on 24 November was completed.

Two army officers and one air force officer were replaced as ministers of agriculture, livestock and campesino affairs, transport and communications and labor and trade union affairs. The other 12 members of the 15-member cabinet were confirmed by President Padilla Arancibia, who reasserted the government's commitment to restore to the Bolivian people their absolute sovereignty by turning the branches of the state over to them.

The cabinet changes removed from the government structure Lt Col Rolando Saravia and Col Ariel Ascarrunz of the army and Lt Col Vito Ramirez of the air force. They were replaced by Army Col Felix Villarroel as minister of agriculture, livestock and campesino affairs; Air Force Col Juan Munoz Revollo as transport and communications minister; and Army Lt Col Hernes Fellman Forteza as labor minister.

In a speech made today, General Padilla explained that the cabinet reshuffle took place due to the end of an organizational stage in the government installed 53 days ago after the ouster of former President Gen Juan Pereda Asbun. "We are beginning the stage of action and implementation," Padilla added, recalling that "in less than 2 months we, the armed forces, have shown the Bolivian people the correctness of our proposals and the essential realism of our objectives."

The military junta took over in November in order to call general elections on 1 July 1979 and to turn over power to civilians on 6 August of the same year. With reference to the electoral process, General Padilla indicated that "the only victor in the elections must be the Bolivian people through the organization of a new institutional and democratic lifestyle."

The slight changes in the cabinet did not seem to justify the fears which arose in political sectors concerning alleged risks to the elections which are to take place in July. Although the majority of political leaders merely awaited the government announcement of the cabinet restructure, several leaders mentioned an alleged division within the armed forces.

Manuel Morales Davila, president of the Revolutionary Front of the Left, the most radical of this trend, stated that the crisis followed a sordid internal struggle within the military institution. The restructuring of the cabinet, however, did not reflect any change in the outline and plans defined in November, except the withdrawal of Lt Col Rolando Saravia.

Saravia, member of the so-called generational military group which supported the 24 November coup, was considered one of the most tenacious critics of the previous military regimes. Shortly after he assumed his duties at the Ministry for Campesino Affairs, he emphasized the need to clean up the image of the armed forces in view of alleged atrocities committed under recent military governments. This elicited an immediate reaction from former President Hugo Banzer Suarez, who challenged him to prove his accusations. A staunch defender of the democratic process, Saravia continued with his criticism of those who were no longer in power, and on more than one occasion stated that the constitutionalization of the country would take place no matter what the cost and no matter who suffered.

At the same time, political sources today cautiously commented on the withdrawal of Labor Minister Col Vito Ramirez, who recently supported the right of workers to organize demonstrations spontaneously without first asking for authorization. Ramirez had referred to the call for an anticoup march by the National Unity Front scheduled for Thursday by the Bolivian Labor Central, the nation's foremost labor organization, to protest alleged fascist plans adverse to the democratic process.

SECRECY IMPOSED ON MATERIAL IN LETELIER CASE

PY161841 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 16 Jan 79 PY

[Text] The Chilean Supreme Court chief decided this morning that all background material [sumario] related to the extradition of Gen Manuel Contreras (ret) will henceforth be secret. Judge Israel Borquez decided that the lawyers of the parties involved will not have access to this material.

The official document issued by Judge Borquez, who in this case is the judge of the first instance, states: For the good of society and the effectiveness of our work, and in view of the new measures adopted and the unusual press reports published in the last few days, the previous authorization granted to the parties to obtain information on the procedures is repealed. This document is signed by the Supreme Court chief and his secretary, Rene (?Fisher)-Urrutia.

The interested parties have already been notified of this measure. For this purpose lawyers (Luis Coke), who is defending Captain Fernandez Larios; Alfredo Etcheberry, who is the U.S. attorney; and Jorge Balmaceda and Sergio Miranda, who are defending Gen Manuel Contreras (ret) and Col Petro Espinoza, met with Judge Borquez this morning.

Apparently, [name indistinct], chief of the National Investigation Department, and Maj Jaime Vergara will be summoned for testimony. These are part of the new proceedings to be carried out by Judge Borquez. Intelligence Department Director Brig Gen Hector Horozco will also testify in view of his high-ranking post. This testimony will be given at the request of lawyer Sergio Miranda.

These questionings are necessary because lawyer Etcheberry included a testimony issued by FBI agent (Robert Shaerer) who mentions these officers in regard to their involvement with Michael Townley. The questioning will start tomorrow.

ARGENTINE OFFICIALS AUTHORIZE RETURN OF CHILEAN RESIDENTS

PY151640 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 Jan 79 PY

[Text] Osorno, Chile, 15 Jan (LATIN)--It was announced here today that Argentine officials have decided to authorize the return of Chileans who reside in Argentina and who had to leave the country due to the tension created by the southern border conflict.

The measure was implemented last Friday and will benefit many Chileans who live in many parts of Argentina, according to Argentine officials stationed at the Osorno Pass, 955 km southeast of Santiago.

During the tensions created last month by the border conflict, 5,000 Chileans, most of them living illegally in the neighboring country, were expelled from Argentina.

CHILEAN LIVESTOCK BREEDERS ORDERED TO LEAVE ARGENTINA

PY161238 Paris AFP in Spanish 0214 GMT 16 Jan 79 PY

[Text] La Serena, Chile, 15 Jan (AFP)--It was reported here today that about 100,000 heads of Chilean livestock grazing in Argentina will have to leave within 2 days. About 150 Chilean goat and sheep breeders who use pastures under contract in Argentina--through agriculture agreements between the two countries--were notified of this decision by the Argentine gendarmerie.

Some cattle breeders from La Serena, a city located 470 km north of Santiago, said that the situation is serious since the stock is now breeding and neither the adult animals nor their offspring will be able to make the return trip since they are fattening.

La Serena goat breeders keep their stock during the fall and inter seasons near the Chilean coast while in summer they transfer it to the ranches and mountain regions to take advantage of the grassland in this region. It was reported here that at present there is not sufficient feed for these animals in the arid prairies of this region and that, therefore, the majority of them will have to be sacrificed.

According to diplomatic sources consulted by AFP, this problem is derived from the 100-year-old border dispute between Chile and Argentina on the Beagle Channel.

GROUP OF SCIENTISTS LEAVING FOR ANTARCTICA

FY131931 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 13 Jan 79 FY

[Summary] "Scientists of the Antarctic institute will stay on the "white continent" for a month, within the framework of a research and dissemination program conducted by this institute on the Antarctic. The mission will go to Punta Arenas on Monday, where they will board a Chilean Navy ship." The experts, among whom is a Japanese biologist, will conduct research on ecology and will carry out a seismological program.

UNION GROUP URGES AFL-CIO TO REJECT BOYCOTT

FY131850 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 13 Jan 79 FY

[Text] The Autonomous Union Movement [Movimiento Sindical Autonomo] has appealed to the AFL-CIO to not approve the boycott against Chile since Chilean unions share the same principles as the AFL-CIO. The appeal was made by (Manuel Hernandez Favell), president of this movement, in a cable sent to George Meany.

The cable adds that this union has rejected the boycott and that it has always been alert to safeguard the Chilean workers' interests and to see that their aspirations materialize.

MIR MEMBERS TRIED TO SEEK REFUGE AT COSTA RICAN EMBASSY

FY161250 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Jan 79 FY

[Text] It has been reported that Raquel (?Elveta) and Gaston Lorenzo Munoz Briones, both members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, tried to seek asylum at the Costa Rican Embassy. Both of them are being sought by the Chilean security service, which has requested all citizens to cooperate in their capture. These two persons are said to be dangerous extremist agents. Munoz is one of the few members of the FM-7 group, a paramilitary group made up of Andres Pascal, Luciano Cruz and Miguel Enriquez.

Extremist Pedro Torres, who was recently convicted by the military court, had declared that Munoz was the one who gave him the bomb planted at the Shell Research Center. This bomb was later deactivated.

Furthermore, Pedro Torres said that Raquel (Elveta), alias La Loli, was also involved in these activities. According to an MIR publication, La Loli is a sociologist and is presently carrying out clandestine activities.

EXPRESO EDITOR SENTENCED TO 10 DAYS IN PRISON

PA161245 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0427 GMT 16 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 15 Jan (EFE)--Quito's police chief today sentenced journalist Francisco Salazar, chief editor of the newspaper EXPRESO of this capital, to 10 days in prison. The trial judge had decided that Salazar, who was arrested on Thursday, was responsible for a press violation connected with the honor of the state's institutions.

Last week EXPRESO published an anonymous article on an inside page severely criticizing the administration of the triumvirate, which has just commemorated its third anniversary in power.

The government's measure has elicited a wave of protests among unions and information media. The protesters stress that it is necessary for the government to resort to the appropriate judges, who should be the ones to determine if there is cause to detain journalists or to file any type of charges against them.

VILLA DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN CALDERON MURDER

PA161648 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 16 Jan 79 PA

[Text] "I am absolutely innocent. I knew nothing about the assassination of political leader and economist Abdon Calderon. If there was any participation in it, it certainly must have been handled between the government minister and his aides. If that is how it happened, I knew nothing about it." These statements were made by former police commander Gen Alberto Villa Marin.

Villa said: I have not been able to speak or even explain anything about this case in my position as general commander because our laws prohibit it. As you can understand, I had to ask for permission from the new general commander or current government minister because this is what our laws say. Now that the news of my retirement has been published, I can make my protest for having been charged with involvement in a case in which I never had a hand and about which I knew nothing. I learned in the press that there has been a request that I be confined within the country's limits. I do not know the reason for this. In truth, I was a close aide of former Government Minister Jarrin because he was the highest authority of the ministry. However, I knew nothing about Calderon's case. It must have been handled in the ministry between the minister himself and his assistant. This matter must be clarified during the investigations.

I have always been innocent in this case, Alberto Villa Marin said.

JARRIN HAS NOT ASKED FOR RETIREMENT

PA151446 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 Jan 79 PA

[Excerpt] Government Minister Rear Adm Victor Hugo Garces Pozo denied yesterday that former Government Minister Gen Bolivar Jarrin, who is serving in the 1st Department of the Army General Commander's Office, has asked for retirement or is awaiting assignment. These arrangements are made through the Government Ministry or the General Secretariat of Public Administration and Garces said he has heard nothing about it.

Garces has been acting as government minister since 20 December 1978, when Jarrin was dismissed. He is still in charge of the General Secretariat of Public Administration, however, because no replacement has been named.

Garces arrived in Guayaquil yesterday afternoon after attending the closing of the sixth national congress of municipalities. Questioned about Jarrin's confinement within the country, Garces said that this matter is within the province of the competent judges. He made it clear, however, that confinement may be requested by any citizen in accordance with the guarantees provided by law.

Garces said that everybody, those in uniform and those wearing civilian clothes, is subject to the same laws because laws are made to apply to everybody. The time when the law was enforced on the underprivileged only has ended, he said, adding that a case in point is that of La Previsora Bank.

DEFENSE MINISTER ANDRES ARRATA SPEAKS TO NATION

PA170416 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0150 GMT 17 Jan 79 PA

[Report to the nation by National Defense Minister Gen Andres Arrata on 16 January--presumably live]

[Excerpt] In 1978, our activities placed special importance on drawing armed forces personnel away from political concerns, allowing them to devote themselves completely to their professional activities in view of their great importance to the national life. This activity, which is closely related to the state's legal reorganization plan that the Supreme Council of Government has been implementing, enjoys the full and spontaneous support of the commands at all levels.

As I said during my report last year, I feel that such a definite attitude as that assumed by the armed forces should also have the decided support of the civilian sector so that the desired goals can be achieved without unnecessary obstacles. In view of the mixed comments and suggestions made following the heinous crime committed on 29 November against Don Abdon Calderon Munoz, the Councils of General Officers of the Armed Forces released a communique in which paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 categorically spell out their position regarding the country's situation. Those paragraphs textually say:

2. That they condemn and reject every form of terrorism or violence that prevents peace in Ecuador. Therefore, they repudiate the heinous crime committed against Abdon Calderon Munoz, and at the same time they ask the pertinent authorities to expedite their work in order to completely solve his condemnable incident by obtaining the whole truth, no matter what it is. This highlights the consistent position that the Supreme Council of Government has assumed with regard to this incident.

3. They also wholeheartedly reject the tendentious suggestions that confuse the public and seek to soil the honor of the institution under their command by distorting the truth, and

4. They reiterate that the state's legal reorganization plan will be fulfilled in its entirety and that the Supreme Council of Government--for which they reiterate their support--will deliver power to whoever is freely elected by the people on 8 April, and at the same time they will not allow any maneuver intended to prevent the achievement of this goal.

With this clearcut determination, after August 1979, the Ecuadorean people will be ruled by the president and vice president of the republic and by the National Chamber of Representatives, elected by the sovereign will of the people.

Thank you, countrymen.

GENERAL TORRIJOS ARRIVES ON 'PRIVATE' VISIT, MEETS WITH PEREZ

Arrival Reported

PA161329 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1302 GMT 16 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 16 Jan--The chief of the National Guard of Panama, Gen Omar Torrijos, arrived here last night for a 4-day visit, unofficial sources reported today. General Torrijos, former chief of government of Panama, has held many meetings in recent years with President Carlos Andres Perez on the negotiations for the new canal treaties and, just recently, on the Nicaraguan crisis.

Meets With President Perez

PA162001 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Gen Omar Torrijos arrived secretly in Caracas yesterday for a 3-day stay in that capital. The purpose of the visit was not officially announced, but it was unofficially indicated that the visit may be related to Nicaragua's case or may simply be a show of courtesy to the Venezuelan Government.

Torrijos' trips to Venezuela have traditionally been surrounded by a certain degree of mystery, says the newspaper EL NACIONAL of Caracas in regard to Torrijos' visit.

A Venezuelan Government spokesman disclosed at noon that the chief of the Panamanian National Guard met yesterday with President Carlos Andres Perez to discuss a number of bilateral and regional matters. According to the same source, the meeting took place shortly after the militaryman arrived. Another meeting will be held today.

The Panamanian Embassy in Caracas neither confirmed nor denied Torrijos' visit. One of its officials said that he was not authorized to give details about the general's activities.

Consalvi Comments on Visit

PA170206 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0102 GMT 17 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 16 Jan (EFE)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi today said that the Nicaraguan problem could not be left out of the talks that Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and Gen Omar Torrijos held here.

Consalvi indicated that during their meetings, Perez and Torrijos discussed "many problems" involving Venezuela and Panama and, in general, Latin America.

The foreign minister also said that the Nicaraguan problem "cannot be left out" of the talks between "the representatives of the two countries which, along with Costa Rica, have displayed more interest in achieving a peaceful and democratic solution for Nicaragua."

According to Consalvi, Torrijos, current chief of the Panamanian National Guard, has been in Caracas since yesterday on a "personal and private" visit.

The Venezuelan foreign minister stressed the "good friendship" between President Perez and Torrijos, former Panamanian chief of government. He indicated that Perez and Torrijos have held "meetings and personal contacts" since yesterday and will "continue to hold them" once Torrijos carries out his program of visits.

DOMINICA PRIME MINISTER PAYS STATE VISIT; SIGNS AGREEMENTS

PA160427 Paris AFP in Spanish 0253 GMT 16 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 15 Jan (AFP)--Patrick John, prime minister of the recently created Republic of Dominica, arrived in Caracas today for an official 4-day visit. John was accorded the military honors corresponding to his rank and was received by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi. Later, he laid a wreath at the tomb of Liberator Simon Bolivar. In the evening, he attended a reception held in his honor at the Foreign Ministry.

In Caracas, the Dominican head of state will sign technical and financial cooperation agreements between Venezuela and his country, the newest and smallest republic of the Western Hemisphere. This is Patrick John's first state visit since Dominica became an independent nation on 3 November, 1978.

Relations Established

PA170035 Buenos Aires IATIN in Spanish 2328 GMT 16 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 16 Jan (IATIN)--Venezuela and Dominica today established diplomatic relations following a meeting between President Carlos Andres Perez and Dominican Prime Minister Col Patrick Roland John, the government has reported.

During their meeting, Perez and Patrick Roland John analyzed the cooperation plans between the two countries and then went to the Hall of Mirrors in the presidential palace where the agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations was signed.

Dominica was represented at the ceremony by Leo Austin, attorney general and foreign minister; Victor Riviere, finance minister; and Senator Denis Joseph, president of the Housing Development Institute. Venezuela was represented by Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi, Environment and Natural Resources Minister Arnaldo Gabaldon and Investment Fund President Hector Hurtado.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO UN CONFERENCE--The Venezuelan delegation to the UN-sponsored International Conference on Iron and Steel Production has left for India. The delegation is headed by Argenis Gamboa, president of the Venezuelan Corporation of Guyana. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Jan 79 PA]

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH LAW OF SEA MEETING DELEGATES

FL121914 Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish 1821 GMT 12 Jan 79 FL

[Antonio Santoyo dispatch]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 11 Jan [as received] (INFORMEX)--President Jose Lopez-Portillo today called for the establishment of an international civil association which, through the United Nations, will help not only in solving conflicts but also in setting standards for solutions to law of the sea. The president made the statement in the library of the Los Pinos residence where he received the delegates to a meeting preparatory to the third UN law of the sea conference. He stated firmly that the United Nations is the only forum of international dignity that "the contemporary world has been able to build, in which the world is heading on a path of respect for sovereignty and is trying to raise itself from a state of nature that is almost savage."

President Lopez-Portillo made the aforementioned statements after listening to Foreign Secretary Santiago Roel, Ambassador Jorge Castaneda and Jens Evensen, Norwegian minister of law of the sea affairs, who briefed him on preparatory work for the conference that will be held in Geneva. These officials said there is disagreement between nations on the question of exploration and exploitation of seabed minerals located beyond national jurisdictions and valued at millions of dollars.

The president said: "There are no historic obstacles, no resentment. There is a field open to reason. It is a field open to good will, a desire for peace and respect for national and international dignity." This is why you have marvelous work in your hands, he said, and I am absolutely certain that you can find not only a specific solution but also a fundamental precedent for the future of the United Nations.

Foreign Secretary Santiago Roel briefly explained the work done by the delegates since 1973, divided into seven periods devoted to achieving a comprehensive treaty which regulates the use of the oceans and establishes agreed-upon boundaries between the various oceans.

For his part, Ambassador Castaneda said modules of various minerals of incalculable value are the issue.

The Norwegian minister said that the law of the sea conference has reached a crucial phase, and the only objective is the establishment of an enormous modern constitution for the oceans.

We hope, he said, that at the end of our work we will have built a brilliant structure for the future and thereby refute the old belief that we human beings are only capable of building a Tower of Babel where high hopes, high objectives and high efforts collapsed and broke in 1,000 pieces because everyone spoke different languages.

NEW INTERNATIONAL TUNA CONVENTION PROPOSED

PA160411 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2351 GMT 15 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Jan (EFE)--Costa Rica and Mexico proposed here today a new international convention for tuna fishing. The proposal recognizes the sovereignty of litoral countries up to the 200-mile limit.

The Mexican-Costa Rican proposal was presented at the beginning of the second conference for the establishment of a new regime for the conservation and exploitation of tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean.

The proposal of the two Latin American countries involves the recognition and full exercise of the sovereign rights of litoral countries over tuna fishing in their respective 200-mile zones. Likewise, it recognizes the need for international cooperation to insure the conservation and national exploitation of this species in the eastern Pacific.

Tuna fishing is now ruled by the 1949 convention which created the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. The commission sets fishing quotas for each country.

During the meeting's inauguration at the Tlaltelolco Foreign Secretariat, Mexican Deputy Foreign Secretary Alfonso de Rosenzweig-Diaz said that the quota system is unbalanced and does not respect the rights of those states in whose exclusive zones most of the tuna fishing takes place. A new system is needed in order to insure the future development of orderly, just and peaceful tuna fishing, the Mexican deputy secretary said.

The conference is being attended by delegates from Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, the United States, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru. Spain is participating as an observer, as well as a delegate from the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.

The meeting is a continuation of the consultations and negotiations that began in September 1977, when the first conference was held in San Jose, Costa Rica.

The deputy foreign secretary urged the delegates to conclude their work by next Saturday with the approval of the text of the new convention.

BANK DIRECTOR BLAMES WORLD BLOCS FOR ECONOMIC CRISIS

PA151340 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0923 GMT 15 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Veracruz, Mexico, 15 Jan (EFE)--Gustavo Romero Kolbeck, director general of the Bank of Mexico (Central Bank), said here on Sunday that "the superindustrialized countries, by seeking only their own benefit, have caused the present world economic crisis."

Romero Kolbeck said: "There exist only blocs of countries such as that which just met on the Island of Guadeloupe, headed by the President of the United States." "The purpose," Romero Kolbeck said, "was not to resolve international problems, but to defend their own interests."

The director of the Bank of Mexico said finally: "That approach to financial problems cannot change the present situation, but no one knows when it will come to an end."

PRESIDENT ROYO ADDRESSES PRD SEMINAR

PA141937 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jan 79 PA

[Speech by Panamanian President Aristides Royo on 13 January 1979 at Democratic Revolutionary Party seminar at the Soloy Hotel in Panama City--recorded]

[Excerpts] Gerardo Gonzalez, president of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], Secretary General Nicolas Gonzalez Revilla, Undersecretary General Ascanio Villalaz, distinguished [words indistinct], ministers, agency directors, PRD comrades:

I am pleasntly surprised, first of all, because of the very large attendance [words indistinct] here. I am also suprised because when I was told that this was to be some type of political training seminar, some kind of training for cadres, I thought I would find cadres here of the type one usually does not see, cadres (?to which one even has) to explain what a party is. But I have found that this seminar is full of people who can explain to me what a party is. [laughter]

I see here the faces of many people who are very well trained, people who know what politics involves, people who have identified with our revolutionary process and with our General Torrijos for many years. Thus, we could say that here we have the elite, the nucleus [words indistinct] of our revolutionary process and the seed of the continuity of this process.

I know that last night you heard Juan Materno Vasquez present some historic explanations. There is an old saying that history repeats itself, and we all know [words indistinct]. But I believe we must not even think that history will repeat itself. And as regards the teaching of our political history--which I wish were lessons about the history of political science but which are not and instead are only lessons about the history of politicking in our country--all of us together will struggle so that that history will not be repeated.

This is a country with a sad political history, a history in which the struggle for power used to be synonymous with the struggle for money and the struggle for economic power and in which both efforts usually coincided and were joined. When they did not coincide because a person rose to power without money, then he tried to make power a source of money. That is the way we were growing; that is how the history of the Republic of Panama developed, with several parties which, perhaps, had certain ideals originally but which later gradually divided for reasons of personality. Thus, there was a Liberal Party that at one time had seven factions. And nobody referred to the Liberal Party so and so or the Liberal Party this or that. They said the Jimenist party, the Chiarist party, the Porrist party, the Mendozist party. One had to wonder what kind of parties this country had, parties which did not really have any ideology--except for certain parties whose ideologies were not shared by the traditional regimes and whose doctrines sounded esoteric, strange and alien to hemispheric democracy and which were, therefore, persecuted.

Our party does not adhere to such ideologies; neither does our party or our government attack any ideology. I think that the only one we must decide to attack--and I believe we must do so to the point of exhaustion--is fascism. [applause]

We have seen certain outbreaks, certain demonstrations that remind one of words read in books about the years 1923 and 1929, when in certain streets of Munich and Berlin certain people were wearing brown shirts while others in Rome and Milan wore black shirts. The only thing that these people here have to do now is to wear a shirt. But they already have one.

Now, within the framework of what our country has been, I am interested in telling you what we would like to be. In the first place, we would like to put an end to injustices. And in this country injustices still occur. I know this will be explained to you later, or perhaps you have already been told about this, but aside from the presence of many classes, its respect for the various ideologies, its statutes and programs, certain qualifications must be present in our party's men, in its members, in its women.

When one is asked, what does one have to do in order to become a member of the PRD, that is a very difficult question because one cannot tell a person that you can be a member of the PRD if you believe that the state can have a sugarmill, or that you can be a member of the PRD if you really believe that one should not believe in discrimination, or that you can be a member of the PRD if you believe that in addition to the state's economic activity there should also be a private sector.

Then, what can one tell a person if he asks, what do I have to do in order to become a member of the PRD? Will one give him a catechism and tell him: If you fulfill this requirement, you can be a member; otherwise, you cannot be? I think that perhaps one must begin on another basis.

If a person wants public affairs to be handled with honesty, then he already has the qualifications for becoming a member of the PRD. If that person wants all ideas to be respected in this country--even when he has ideas of his own, and the party to which he belongs has its own ideas about national and international affairs, education, health and the economy--and if this person believes in respect for ideological pluralism, then he too has the qualifications for becoming a member of the PRD.

If that person wants injustices to be fought and he feels as pained by what is done to a fellow being as if it were being done to him, then he too has the qualifications for becoming a PRD militant.

And if, in addition, this person truly believes that a military coup was justified in 1968 when it was staged by a group of officers and a group of members of the General Staff, when General Torrijos was still a colonel, and that this group and a number of magnificent civilians brought about a great change and planted a number of seeds in this country, then that person also has the qualifications for becoming a militant of the PRD.

If a man truly believes that in another 10 years we will find it impossible to return to the past ever again, and that although we may respect the vestiges of the past, we will not tolerate its restoration; if a person believes that, then he also has the necessary qualifications for becoming a militant of the PRD.

A few days ago, someone who has connections even with [words indistinct], told me: I am trying to sell the PRD. To sell. Those are the words he used. He noted: I am trying to sell the PRD, but how am I going to do it if the leader of the PRD is Omar Torrijos and Omar Torrijos is not appearing in public? But we can affirm that Omar Torrijos is here. He is present, and those of us who are here, the members of the PRD, believe in Gen Omar Torrijos. We believe in the inspiration of this process. We believe in the continuity of this process just as he proposes it. [applause]

It is no easy task to be a Torrijist without Torrijos, but here we are going to have the inspirator, who is not an inspirator removed from the political thoughts of this country. I know that now I am touching on matters that will be discussed by Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, who has warned that he has come very well prepared on withdrawal doctrines [laughter].

There is a reason for the nonmilitancy of General Torrijos in daily political activities. It is a reason that has been rightfully studied. I think what the general has done is something that has allowed continuity and the continuation in power of other parties in other countries. He believes that at a given moment changes have to be made in the persons exercising daily government functions and that trained young persons have to be brought forward.

This way of thinking included in the generational tree that General Torrijos has cultivated so well is what has produced this situation, this government, a Torrijist government. We have been criticized for this. Some sectors oppose our saying we are Torrijists, but we are.

This government, this Torrijist process will continue this way. It will continue under that inspiration, under that real and concrete inspiration, under the plans--and not dogmas--that have been outlined here for the past 10 years.

Wherever one looks in this government, there is the presence of the general. There are his 10 years. It is there if we talk about illiteracy, educational reform, elementary schools, health centers, aqueducts, the nonalined, the unbending position in our relations with the United States--which is what is allowing us now to enter the zone and to recover it to a great extent on 1 October. It is there if we discuss these things, including a state that was shy [words indistinct], a liberalist [words indistinct] state, to make possible a state that now dares to participate as a modern and up-to-date state. We can say that we owe the modern state, the modern process to the movement that General Torrijos has led. We can even say more: Thanks to these 10 years of the process, we have something that is as important, or more important, than the programs that have resulted in improved material conditions for our people: the political spirit that has emerged in this nation in the past 10 years. We have a country where people are not persecuted for their ideas, where there is mutual respect, and where the people, the popular organizations, share the concerns of this process.

What do we have to do to organize the PRD? What kind of party will we build? How are we going to distinguish ourselves from the past? First, by not doing any of the things that Juan Materno yesterday said were done in the past, none of the bad things, because sometimes they had some good things; by not falling prey to past errors; by helping us, by helping an honest government, a government that can care for the private enterprise and care for the public sector, a government that believes in social justice, a government that will try to maintain peace in our country; by helping us improve the image of the government; by helping us strengthen the popular power; by helping us have a government that will make the PRD proud of supporting it, aside from the political activities and the proselytizing that will be carried out.

Gentlemen, I believe we would be betraying the ideals of the PRD if we did not make it possible for you to go up on a stand and feel proud to support a government action, or if you feel small and ashamed because you cannot defend a government action. Of course, in politics and in government, errors may be committed, but these errors must never be as a result of ill will, dishonesty or cheating.

Government actions have to be enhanced by the militancy of members of the PRD, because we are going to experience some changes and reversals in a political life that will demand that PRD political cadres strengthen the government, and that government cadres strengthen the PRD. We have already done this by doing without fine persons so that they could dedicate themselves to the activities of the party. We will have to continue doing this.

To summarize: What we are saying is that we have a party that is part of the process and that will fight shoulder to shoulder alonside the government to improve it and to perfect it.

PARTY LEADERS COMMENT ON REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

PA152017 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 14 Jan 79 pp 1, 43 PA

[Excerpts] "The Republican Party, or rather the Directorate that is more or less managing the Republican Party, has not yet decided whether to register. Meanwhile, however, we are taking certain steps, such as a thorough study of the [registration] law and regulations as well as reorganizing the party within the Republic of Panama," Directorate Chairman Lorenzo Romagosa told this newspaper when asked if his party was going to register.

Asked how the party felt about the minimum requirement of 30,000 members, Romagosa answered: "If we decide to register, we think we can register 30,000 members. Nonetheless, we think that 30,000 is a pretty high figure and difficult to reach because as more and more people are moving to the suburbs, the political parties are losing contact with their leaders."

The central national body of the Agrarian Labor Party [PLA], which met last Thursday night in the office of Dr Campo Elias Munoz in the Dorchester Building, has decided not to make any pronouncement on party registration until it has concluded certain investigations.

Among other aspects, the top organization of the PLA decided to reorganize its political cadres, make a financial study of its organization and take over internal measures prior to issuing a final announcement.

"Right now the People's Party is discussing with its base organizations a document entitled 'A New Situation' presented by Secretary General Ruben Dario Sousa during the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee in October. This document concerns the issue of whether or not we register the party according to Law 81," the press officer of the party, Carlos F. Changmarin, told us when we asked him if the party was going to register according to the new legislation.

"We are gathering all the various opinions and will take them to the forthcoming national conference of the People's Party, where the final word will be said. That is the way we operate. I do wish to tell you that we have gained legal recognition by virtue of our daily struggle against the worst enemies of the people. We are happy that we contributed to the derogation of the anticommunist laws of [former Presidents] Arnulfo Arias and Remon, and we hope, of course, that we will be able to enjoy fully our constitutional political powers. As opposed to other groups, we have been a duly organized political party for some time, and we are not trying now to invent a political party or revive dead ones with monetary injections or anything else," Changmarin added.

Asked how the People's Party felt about the new law that sets the number of 30,000 members in order for a party to register, Changmarin said: "Thirty thousand is a very high number, and it is the result of the biparty hopes of the oligarchy which is interested in preventing participation by the people. We proposed that a distinction be made between affiliates of a party and electoral supporters who sign lists supporting a certain candidate. (?A party) is one that has a national, provincial and base organizations, a platform, ideology and statutes. For this, 2,000 to 5,000 members is all you need, persons who are truly aware of the principles, regulations and ideology of the organization. Every 6 years, the parties that wanted to nominate candidates should (as the Popular Power candidates do) obtain 10,000, 20,000 or 30,000 signatures supporting their candidates, which is not the same thing as being affiliated with the respective party."

"Those who could not reach these figures would not present candidates then but would continue to be a legal party."

"In Panama there have never been truly organized political parties, much less democratic ones. Our party has the highest number of cadres and the highest quality, the strongest discipline, an authentic internal democracy, a proven ideology and demonstrated continuity. Therefore, we are not afraid of obstacles which are placed in our path. The repression by imperialism and the oligarchy has been brutal, and our purposes and what really constitutes communism have been so distorted that it has prevented the massive growth of the People's Party. For example, newsman Rodrigo Correa, director of LA REPUBLICA, in an unscrupulous and most unethical manner recently slandered Dario Gonzalez Pitti, saying that when he was president of the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives in 1975, he had decorated the notorious Jim Jones. Everyone knows that the assembly does not give out any decorations and that Jim Jones was never in Panama. Such is the disinformation of the CIA and our enemies who have confused significant sectors of the Panamanian society."

Changmarin continued, saying that "besides, we have accomplished a long and hard task in all fields: labor unions, peasants, professionals, women, youths, students, cultural, international. We were the pioneers in the struggle for sovereignty and against imperialism. We have contributed with our work to developing an awareness of our situation. That is how we differ from the other parties which are interested only in taking turns in power every 4 years only to continue to sell out the country and deprive the masses. Through the path of national and social liberation, we will continue under all circumstances because we are the party of the workers, guardians and sponsors of progress and the socialist cause of the future.

PAPER ON ZONE INFORMATION OFFICER'S ARROGANCE

PA130128 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 12 Jan 79 p 32 PA

[Article headlined "This Is the Way the Devil Responds: Baldwin Professes Not To Know Boris"]

[Text] Demonstrating the arrogance which has earned him so much dislike at the information office of the canal company, Mr Frank Baldwin yesterday sent to Boris Moreno, press secretary general of the Presidency of the Republic, a telegram drafted in the following terms:

Pancanal Co, Balboa Heights, C.Z.
Casa del Periodista
Ecuador Avenue and 33rd Street
Attention, Boris Moreno
MY THANKS FOR THE KIND TELEGRAM FROM SOMEONE WHOM I HAVE NOT YET HAD THE PLEASURE TO MEET.
Frank Baldwin (10-3165) [figures not further explained]

Mr Baldwin has had serious confrontations with Panamanians of various classes on numerous occasions, which is why he has been described as a typical example of the "zonians" who daily seek a magic formula to divide Panamanians and North Americans.

COLUMNIST NOTES FAILURE OF ANTI-BALDWIN MOVEMENT

PA161651 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 16 Jan 79 p 24 PA

[From "La Llorona" column]

[Text] The movement to repudiate Frank Baldwin died at birth because many persons do not want to see actions which could be interpreted as designed to sow hatred against the "zonians."

COSTA RICA

CARAZO TO SEEK VENEZUELAN AID DURING INAUGURATION TRIP

PA170209 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Jan 79 PA

[Excerpts] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier has given details of Costa Rica's participation in the presidential inauguration of Luis Herrera Campins in Venezuela in March.

[Begin Calderon Fournier recording] We are going to have the honor of being a member of the Costa Rican delegation to the Venezuelan presidential inauguration. It will be led by President Rodrigo Carazo Odio and his wife.

It is very difficult to make proposals and carry out negotiations during a presidential inauguration. Nevertheless, we are going to make the necessary contacts. President Carazo will meet with outgoing President Carlos Andres Perez and incoming President Luis Herrera Campins and various officials of the new administration to coordinate and lay the groundwork for some aid which Venezuela can give Costa Rica and which we will respectfully request from the Venezuelan Government. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON GROUP SEEKING ASYLUM IN CHILE

PA161205 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Jan 79 PA

[Text] The government has explained the case of a group of persons who sought political asylum at the Costa Rican Embassy in Santiago, Chile. A Foreign Ministry communique indicated that the group was received at the embassy in Santiago, Chile. After Charge d'Affaires Fernando Borbon studied their situation, it was determined that those persons were not being politically persecuted.

The Foreign Ministry stated that it will firmly maintain the principle of political asylum in Costa Rica's diplomacy, as has been proven on various occasions, for people who are politically persecuted.

EL SALVADOR

FAPU SEIZES BUILDINGS, HOSTAGES IN SAN SALVADOR

PA161741 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1715 GMT 16 Jan 79 PA

[Text] According to reports from Radio Sonora, a member station of the Central American radio organization, the United Popular Action Front [FAPU] has seized the Mexican Embassy, the OAS office and the central Red Cross headquarters in El Salvador. They are holding several persons hostage and will not release them until the government declares a general amnesty and releases political prisoners.

Salvadoran helicopters and guardsmen have been sent to these places to maintain order. However, FAPU has released a communique indicating that the buildings will be held indefinitely.

We repeat: This morning the Mexican Embassy, the Red Cross headquarters and the OAS headquarters in El Salvador were seized by the FAPU. It is demanding that the government grant a general amnesty and release political prisoners.

Further Report

PA170258 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0111 GMT 17 Jan 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Mexican Ambassador to El Salvador Alberto Salas Hurtado today held a lengthy meeting with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Antonio Rodriguez Porth to discuss the occupation of his embassy by some 20 members of the leftist United Popular Action Front (FAPU). The results of the meeting have not been disclosed.

The national police are guarding the area where the Mexican Embassy is located. They are also protecting the areas surrounding the OAS office, which was occupied at the same time as the Mexican Embassy and the Salvadoran Red Cross.

The occupants of the Red Cross office were peacefully removed by the national guard. All of the 44 persons arrested at the Red Cross office were released this afternoon and sent back to their respective towns in northern El Salvador in military vehicles.

Col Antonio Corletto, director of the security group, told ACAN-EFE that the occupants of the Red Cross office said they had been deceived by the FAPU leaders. All those arrested were peasants.

There has been no attempt to dislodge the occupants at the Mexican Embassy and the OAS office since the chiefs of those missions have not authorized this.

Meanwhile, the occupants of the Mexican Embassy and the OAS office asked for the intervention of San Salvador's archbishopric for supplies of food, water, blankets and other articles. They charge that the authorities have prevented the entrance of these supplies by watching their every move. The FAPU is demanding the release of political prisoners and missing persons while the government denies that it is holding those persons.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT DENIES ARMY INVOLVEMENT IN NICARAGUA

PA162013 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1901 GMT 16 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 16 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government denied today, Tuesday, that Guatemalan Army troops have been sent to fight in Nicaragua in support of President Anastasio Somoza. Defense Ministry spokesman Col Marco Antonio Castellano said that no Guatemalan soldier has participated in the Nicaraguan events, nor will any do so. Colonel Castellano added that Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas has clearly stated that this government respects the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of other states.

Guatemalan authorities expressed surprise over a charge made yesterday by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) to the effect that troops from Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras are fighting on Somoza's side against Nicaraguan rebels.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTRY REITERATES POSITION ON EL SALVADOR DISPUTE

PA170320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0136 GMT 17 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 16 Jan (AFP)--The Honduran Foreign Ministry today issued a statement indicating that Honduras "has always maintained that there can be no international dispute that cannot be solved through the peaceful means established by law."

In this way, the Honduran Government replied to statements by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Antonio Rodriguez Porth. Honduras maintains a dispute with El Salvador over possession of border territories.

The Foreign Ministry said that in line with this position, "Honduras has always been willing to submit the dispute with El Salvador to the aforementioned procedures and it is because of this that it readily signed and ratified the mediation agreement of 6 October 1976."

Regarding the Salvadoran foreign minister's claims over the six territorial pockets in dispute, the Honduran Government stated: "It has been established by the two countries that there are areas of controversy, meaning that the two countries claim them as theirs. Nevertheless, Honduras is convinced that the Salvadoran claim is groundless."

The Honduran Foreign Ministry said that "Foreign Minister Rodriguez Porth's statements should not be cause for concern since Honduras is perfectly well prepared to prove its sovereign rights over those areas."

It also noted that in the mediation effort currently underway, "the negotiating commission and the Department of Territorial Studies of the Honduran Foreign Ministry will provide the necessary documentary proof to support extensively Honduras' territorial rights."

The Honduran Foreign Ministry said that "in view of the previously expressed reasons and in faithful compliance with the (?mediation) agreement which establishes complete silence regarding developments in the mediation effort, Honduras must abstain for now from discussing and explaining in detail the arguments that are being submitted to the mediator of the peace process."

LAST GROUP OF SANDINIST GUERRILLAS TO BE DEPORTED

PA170314 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 16 Jan (LATIN)--A group of 50 Sandinist National Liberation Front guerrillas will leave for Panama today en route to Havana after spending 2 months in Honduras following their capture by the Honduran Army. A Panamanian Air Force plane which arrived at Toncontin Airport at 1600 yesterday will transport the Sandinist guerrillas. They include several minors of both sexes.

According to the military government, after the deportation of the 50 guerrillas, there will be no more Sandinists left in prisons or military garrisons of Honduras. The only Nicaraguans remaining in the country are refugees who have been housed in Choluteca, south of Tegucigalpa, according to the same source. More than 150 Sandinists have been deported to Panama by the Honduran Government since last October. The deportation of this last group took longer than usual due to the delay caused by several Latin American governments in deciding whether they would receive the guerrillas or not.

Since they were housed in the 11th Infantry Battalion in Choluteca, the Sandinists have enjoyed the support of different popular Honduran organizations for their transfer to any country that would accept them as political exiles.

BRIEFS

OUTBREAK OF CHAGAS DISEASE--Comayagua, Honduras, 15 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--It was learned here today, Monday, that public health authorities have detected 23 cases of Chagas' disease in this Honduran department. The outbreak has alarmed both the citizenry and health authorities, who are calling for funds to purchase insecticide to eliminate the bugs which transmit the disease. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1544 GMT 15 Jan 79 PA]

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA DISCUSSES MEDIATORS' PROPOSAL, CLASH WITH SANDINISTS

PA170159 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Jan 79 PA

[Station interview with Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle on 16 January, presumably by telephone from Managua--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, what happened to the latest proposal made by the mediation commission? What type of proposal was it, and is your government going to respond to it?

[Answer] The mediation commission submitted a reply to an offer made to the Broad Opposition Front [FAO] by the Nationalist Liberal Party to conduct a plebiscite in Nicaragua to decide the fate of my government one way or another. The party adopted and recommended that a national authority conduct the plebiscite because the FAO offer had requested that the OAS organize and control the plebiscite which, for all Nicaraguans, constituted flagrant interference in our internal affairs.

[Question] Mr President, the FAO said they actually consider the negotiations suspended. Does this then mean that the negotiations have in fact ended?

[Answer] The FAO has often said things in the past, but it has not been consistent in its position. We are still studying the latest proposal made by the mediation commission and will formally respond to it either tomorrow or the day after.

[Question] Mr President, what is your opinion of the statements made by Mendieta Chavez concerning the National Guard? What happened to Mendieta Chavez? Was he dismissed from the National Guard?

[Answer] I understand that Dr.Mendieta Chavez resigned when he published his resignation. That is our understanding, and I believe he has already been dismissed from the military ranks. I know Dr Mendieta Chavez as he was a student of mine at the military academy. I believe he has changed his opinion, and that is his privilege.

[Question] His opinion, however, concerns some (?reorganization) of the National Guard. Do you consider such a reorganization convenient?

[Answer] I really have not read his statements fully. Therefore, I cannot discuss the matter in detail.

[Question] Mr President, in the meeting you held recently with the presidents of Guatemala and El Salvador, what matters were discussed?

[Answer] I do not know what you are referring to.

[Question] According to international press reports...

[Somoza interrupts] The wire services report many things that are not true.

[Question] Then you deny having met with the presidents of Guatemala and El Salvador?

[Answer] Definitely, as there was no such meeting.

[Question] How do you feel now about the situation on the southern border?

[Answer] Well, I will feel better when the OAS observers arrive. Today, however, I feel uncomfortable because some guerrillas crossed the Costa Rican border into Nicaragua and we had a clash with them during which we killed 8 or 11 of them and seized a mortar, a bazooka and some rifles. It worries me very much to see Costa Rica allowing guerrillas to carry such lethal weapons in peaceful Costa Rica.

[Question] Mr President, I have wanted to ask you this question for a long time. If President Carazo invited you to a meeting to try to solve the disagreements [words indistinct], would you consent to a meeting with the Costa Rican president?

[Answer] Of course.

PRESIDENT SOMOZA TOURS ZELAYA DEPARTMENT

PA161603 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0340 GMT 16 Jan 79 PA

[Text] The Information and Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic has confirmed that President Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle spent the past weekend visiting Zelaya Department. President Somoza visited the port of El Bluff, 200 km from Managua. The president's visit is part of the commemoration program of the 50th anniversary of the installation in power of the Nationalist Liberal Party [PLN].

It was in El Bluff that the constitutionalist revolution was launched. The president visited the historic sites of this revolution. Several members of the cabinet, members of the PLN and the mayor of Bluefields accompanied the president during his visit.

RADIO COMMENTARY DISPARAGES MEDIATION COMMISSION'S EFFORTS

PA161711 Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0030 GMT 16 Jan 79 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The commission of friendly cooperation continues its interventionist behavior. When it was least expected to do so, the OAS international commission of friendly cooperation and conciliation returned to our country late last week. The members of the commission had been meeting in Santo Domingo to draft a report on their activities in Nicaragua for submission to their respective governments and presentation at the 17th consultative meeting of the foreign ministers of the American states.

The OAS commission returned in order to deliver to the Political Committee of the Nationalist Liberal Party [PLN] the acknowledgement of the receipt of the PLN counterproposal to the commitment document [acta compromiso] as well as a variation of their primitive viewpoints that not only coincided with those of the Broad Opposition Front, but were also an open and barefaced intervention in our internal affairs.

In the new position of the international commission--if it may be considered so--the only thing that has changed, in our humble opinion, is the use of the language which is now more [word indistinct] but the substance is the same, and so is the overstepping of bounds by the OAS international commission. This is precisely why today we would like to point out a few things and put them in their proper perspective.

The events (?since) September 1978 prompted the constitutional president of the republic, in order to prevent more bloodshed and much more suffering to the Nicaraguan people [passage indistinct] international (?commissions) of good offices, mediation and conciliation are those that employ third parties that have no direct connection with the international conflict and who primarily use diplomacy to settle differences between states. The participation of a third party, even though it may not be in the form of a court or arbitration tribunal, often contributes toward having the litigants express their demands in a (?compendium) of rules applicable worldwide to all analogous cases so as to win over the aforementioned third party.

Now then, [words indistinct] Nicaragua, although it is somewhat analogous with cases taught by international law using [words indistinct] the intimate problems of a determined country, this is a sui generis case of the internal policy of a free, independent and sovereign state whose political constitution is the supreme law which all Nicaraguans must obey. In short, Nicaragua's internal affairs must be resolved by Nicaraguans but in the country and not outside of it, and certainly not by foreigners no matter how much good will they profess in their activities of friendly cooperation and conciliation.

On the other hand, the OAS international commission, in which the prepotent influence of U.S. Ambassador William Bowdler is both evident and definitive, seems to be desperate for success. Carter (?believes that) if what the State Department feels must be done is not done, the friendly cooperation team will have suffered a resounding failure. Well then, we must point out that even in an international conflict--as one often sees--frequently mediation, good offices and conciliatory efforts do not always guarantee the success of the conciliator. Therefore, there is no reason to expect that success will be guaranteed by the friendly cooperation and conciliatory efforts of an international commission which, although it represents the OAS, in no way has the authority to make decisions or dispositions in matters which are of the exclusive competence of our national sovereignty.

If the international commission wishes to be true to the spirit of the OAS Charter and proceed in its functions according to the principles of justice and equity, it should not forget for an instant that the problem in Nicaragua is a political difference among Nicaraguans. Consequently, each party can present an equally reasonable rule or viewpoint to justify its position even if it differs as to the facts, the interpretation or the rule that should be applied in each particular case.

However, the OAS international commission of friendly cooperation and concilialion has not and will not have the success sought by Ambassador Bowdler because it has deviated completely from the purpose which brought it to Nicaragua--to cooperate, conciliate, reach a compromise, seek a solution to the problem which generated the dispute among brothers.

It is not the job of the conciliator to impose conditions, to place itself barefacedly on the side of one party and, after proceeding in an immeasurably partial manner, to come to pour oil on the fire of our discord by trying to portray the traitors and turncoats of our country as being willing to achieve a solution to the problem, while presenting those of us who defend the constitutional system, the independence and the honor of our fatherland as obstructionist and as being responsible for the present impasse.

We therefore believe that the new form in which the international commission of friendly cooperation has cloaked its desire to intervene in our domestic affairs is also completely unacceptable.

COLONEL DISMISSED FOR COMMENTS ON NATIONAL GUARD

PA161911 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1650 GMT 16 Jan 79 PA

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Excerpts] Managua, 16 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Lt Col Guillermo Mendieta Chavez was dismissed from the Nicaraguan National Guard a few hours after his analysis on the situation of the National Guard was published. The National Guard Press and Information Secretariat today, Tuesday, confirmed that a superior order had been issued dismissing Lt Col Mendieta Chavez from the guard.

Meanwhile, a National Guard official spokesman denied that Mendieta Chavez is under arrest or being held in custody.

Mendieta Chavez is the second high-ranking officer "to comment" on the internal situation of the National Guard. The first to do so was retired National Guard Lt Col Bernardino Larios Martinez, who after obtaining his freedom made a broad analysis of the National Guard.

Larios Martinez was court-martialed on charges of plotting against the government of President Anastasio Somoza.

Mendieta Chavez, a 1955 graduate of the Nicaraguan Military Academy, yesterday afternoon had a long letter published in LA PRENSA in which he says that if the people once had any respect for the National Guard, now what they feel is fear and hatred.

Local news media today published an interview with Lt Col Mendieta Chavez in which the Nicaraguan officer openly praised Gen Cesar Augusto Sandino. He said about Sandino, the guerrilla who opposed U.S. forces in Las Segovias mountains in Nicaragua during the 1930's, that he is the greatest Latin American patriot of the present century.

Mendieta Chavez also said that he has full respect for the members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) because they are risking their lives for an ideal.

MORE FIGHTING REPORTED; DEATH TOLL INCREASES

[By Eduardo Romero]

PA162314 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1603 GMT 16 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 16 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--A total of 22 persons have been killed in the past few hours, intensifying the unrestrained wave of death and terror in Nicaragua. To this tremendous death toll can be added the destruction of a movie theater in Managua and attacks on distant towns in the country.

The National Guard Legal and Public Relations Office today began a new count of the casualties that the tragic and prolonged armed struggle between the National Guard and the Sandinist National Liberal Front (FSLN) has caused.

According to an official report, 15 armed youths were killed last Sunday during a clash at La Linterna Creek, located in the western sector of the country. This same group a week ago attacked the Santa Rosa gypsum mine in Leon Department, killing Porfirio Rico Hernandez, the mine's manager, and blew up the mine's store of explosives and took some sticks of dynamite. This group was also responsible for attacks and terrorist acts in the area. The National Guard found in their possession arms, ammunitions, red and black handkerchiefs--the colors of the Sandinist banner--and subversive literature.

In the same western sector, armed groups entrenched in the mountains between the villages of Nagarote and La Paz Centro yesterday afternoon opened fire on a railroad freight car on its way to Corinto, a port on the Pacific side.

Meanwhile, on the other side of the country, in the border area with Costa Rica, the National Guard reported that military patrols had clashed with guerrillas in a sector called Medio Queso at the mouth of the San Juan River. The guerrillas withdrew into Costa Rican territory when the military patrol launched a counterattack. Two soldiers were wounded in this clash. No report on enemy casualties was available.

Two youths armed with revolvers killed Guardsman Jose Reyes Sanez in Las Salinas. Reyes Sanez had been recently transferred to this area. Another report says that three armed youths killed National Guard Capt Pedro Castillo, who worked in the military hospital. No one has been captured in connection with this crime, the military report says.

Two other persons were killed yesterday during an attack in Masetepe, Masaya Department, on the house of a family that sympathizes with the Liberal Party. A member of this armed group managed to escape but the military authorities are pursuing him.

A Sandinist group held up the store belonging to Alfredo Alegria in Jinotega, northern Nicaragua, taking money, raincoats, boots, medicines and machetes.

Another guerrilla group armed with revolvers and submachineguns stopped traffic between Jinotega and Matagalpa for several hours to ask drivers and passengers in private and public vehicles for contributions for the revolutionary struggle.

Five men dressed in olive green uniforms, black berets, army boots and displaying firearms of various calibers last night raided a Managua movie theater, "Cinema ABC," which was showing an erotic film. The men, who identified themselves as FSLN members, took the money from the cashier, went into the projection room and burned the projectors, films and furniture.

Hernan Barquero, the owner of the movie theater, said that the losses were great and that a tragedy could have occurred when the people inside the theater panicked and ran for the exit. A few days ago, another group held up the same movie theater and took some money.

Meanwhile, two more unidentified bullet-ridden bodies were found early this morning near Las Mercedes International Airport. Another body with a bullet wound in the chest was brought from Rivas to El Retiro, the morgue in this capital.

In the meantime, the offices of the Permanent Human Rights Committee in Nicaragua continues to receive numerous reports from youths who have been captured by police and the National Guard and who afterwards have disappeared.

HAVANA CITES REPORT OF CONDECA REINFORCEMENTS NEAR ESTELI

FL161204 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Central American Defense Council [CONDECA] troops have landed in Nicaragua to reinforce the Somoza army, according to charges made by Comdr (German Pomares), chief of Sandinist guerrillas in northern Nicaragua. The guerrilla leader asserted that Honduran, Salvadoran and Guatemalan troops landed by sea and air in an area of the Nicaraguan Department of Esteli and already have suffered casualties in combat.

At the same time, it has been reported that the Sandinist National Liberation Front attacked the garrison in San Carlos, where a hard fight between guerrillas and Somozist troops took place.

BRIEFS

TRADE BALANCE--Jaime Fernandez Gonzalez, Nicaraguan vice minister of economy, industry and commerce, has said that Nicaragua's trade with Central America resulted in a balance of payments deficit of $4.41 million in 1978 compared to a deficit of $30.47 million in 1977. He added that Nicaragua's exports to Central America were $133.97 million in 1977 and $136.87 million in 1978, while its imports from Central America were $164.46 million in 1977 and $141.28 million in 1978. [Managua NOVEDADES in Spanish 10 Jan 79 p 3 PA]

UN ENVOY SCORES CHINESE 'ALLIANCE WITH IMPERIALISTS'

FL161118 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Jan 79 FL

[Text] At the UN Security Council, Cuba has again condemned the Chinese Government for its alliance with imperialism and the most international reactionary forces.

Using his right to reply, Ambassador Raul Roa, Cuban permanent representative to the United Nations, responded to insinuations made by the Chinese delegation at the security Council to the effect that the remarks of Cuban, Soviet and Vietnamese representatives had the same tone. As a matter of fact, Roa explained, our peoples, parties and governments speak the same revolutionary language, have the same Marxist-Leninist ideology and defend the same internationalist principles. As a great helmsman, Roa emphasized, we have not taken the beautiful vessel of social revolution to the port of the imperialists [or] to the miserable road of betraying the world labor and communist movement.

After noting that it is unnecessary to defend the Cuban Revolution from all the nonsense spoken at the Security Council by the representative of the new mandarins, Ambassador Roa said: It so happens that China and its imperialist allies are annoyed because a small country like Cuba made them bite the dust of defeat in Angola and Ethiopia along with the peoples and revolutionary armed forces of these two fraternal nations.

After pointing out that China has become a defender of the dirtiest maneuvers of the imperialists on all continents, the Cuban diplomat emphasized: Our revolution will go on regardless of obstacles and threats presented by imperialism and its new allies.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA LEAVES FOR YUGOSLAVIA

FL161133 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca this afternoon [as heard, presumably 15 January] left for the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on an official visit to that country in response to an invitation of Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec. Isidoro Malmierca, who is traveling with a group of Cuban Foreign Ministry officials, will meet with top Yugoslav officials to examine matters concerned with the international political situation and the nonalined countries movement.

BUDAPEST PAPER INTERVIEWS CULTURE MINISTER HART

LD142247 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 14 Jan, MTI--MAGYRA HIRLAP carries in its Sunday issue an interview made by the paper's correspondent with Cuban Minister of Culture Armando Hart Davalos. The minister was guest in Budapest between January 9 and 17 [as received], on the occasion of the Cuban cultural days.

Speaking of Cuba's international cultural links, the minister said the following:

"Our cultural relations with the world keep expanding. Despite all efforts to isolate Cuba from the world by blockades and other measures, we have got by now closer to the world than ever before. All this applies to our cultural ties as well. We are attached by the closest links to the fraternal socialist countries, but our contacts are widening also with the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

"Casa de las Americas, for instance, has developed into an intellectual forum for all peoples of Latin America.

"We would like to enter into cultural relations with the USA too. Therefore, despite discriminative steps, several Cuban artists have visited that country, and in our view the range of such initiatives could be broadened.

"The topmost importance, as I have mentioned, we attach to our relations with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. Two years ago we arranged in Cuba Hungarian cultural days, and now we come to Hungary for Cuban cultural days. This is only one link in the chain of cooperation ties uniting us with the community of the socialist countries. We think we have arrived at a stage of qualitative changes in the development of cultural relations. There were some interesting 'meetings' as [far] back as the last century, such as the study written by Jose Marti about the painting of Mihaly Munkacsy in December 1886. These meetings, however, were mostly incidental. After the triumph of the revolution cultural ties assumed an organized character. Artists, art ensembles and representatives of cultural life visited each other's country. Several belletristical works were translated, published and propagated. Now, however, on assessing our tasks ahead in the period from 1981 to 1985 we find it necessary to look farther ahead, in terms of medium and long-term plans. We should have to (?outline) the whole mechanism of our cultural relations as well as its perspective contours. On exposing our concepts to our Hungarian negotiating partners we met with full agreement or very similar ideas," the minister said.

KAMPUCHEAN LEADER EXPRESSES GRATITUDE TO FIDEL CASTRO

FL161122 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, has sent a message expressing gratitude for the support of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers. The message is in response to Fidel's congratulatory message of 11 January on the occasion of the Kampuchean people's revolutionary triumph.

The message signed by Heng Samrin also expresses gratitude to Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca for his recent communication announcing the decision to reopen the Cuban Embassy in Phnom Penh.

KAMPUCHEA SOLIDARITY ACTIVITY HELD

FL161127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Jan 79 FL

[Text] An activity of solidarity with the fraternal Kampuchean people has been held at the Communications Ministry auditorium in Havana City under the slogan: "Long live the glorious victory of the Kampuchean people."

PCC Politburo member Sergio del Valle, Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero and other members of the PCC Central Committee chaired the activity. Our reporter Hector Padilla tells us that at the solidarity activity, Cuba-Kampuchea Friendship Association President Santiago Cuba recounted the history of the struggle of that fraternal country and expressed our people's solidarity with the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council. Elsewhere in his remarks, Santiago Cuba said:

[Begin Cuba recording] We are certain that people's Kampuchea will strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples in our common struggle for the revolutionary ideals that unite us and which will be realized.

We will soon have here the diplomats that will represent people's Kampuchea, real independence, liberty, democracy and advance toward socialism, and today I can make the great announcement that Cuban diplomats are on their way to Phnom Penh to open our country's mission in that fraternal country which finally has been liberated. [applause] [end recording]

MENGISTU SENDS MESSAGE TO ISLE OF YOUTH STUDENTS

FL161216 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, has sent a message to more than 1,200 children and young people of that fraternal country who are studying in rural basic secondary schools in the Isle of Youth. In the message, the maximum Ethiopian leader states that the Ethiopian youths who are studying in revolutionary Cuba are fortunate, and that they are in Cuba as a result of proletarian internationalism. Mengistu points out that the children of the first socialist nation on the Western hemisphere participated heroically, along with the Ethiopian people, in the struggle against the interventionist forces in Ogaden areas. Our unity, he emphasizes, is therefore indissolubly sealed by blood. In his message to the Ethiopian students, Mengistu urges them to learn from the experience of the Cuban Revolution and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro so that later they can apply their knowledge for the benefit of socialist Ethiopia.

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL TOURS ISLE OF YOUTH

FL161258 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1240 GMT 16 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Nencho Khranov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Defense of Peace of the Bulgarian People's Republic and chief of the Bulgarian Communist Party International Department [as heard], has arrived in the Isle of Youth for an extensive tour. The Bulgarian delegation's schedule of activities in the Isle of Youth includes talks with Roberto Ogando Zas, president of the People's Government Municipal Assembly, and visits to schools.

FABIO GROBART RECEIVES POLISH DELEGATION

FL162229 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2134 GMT 16 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Fabio Grobart, member of the PCC Central Committee, today has received Wlodzimierz Wesolowski, first deputy director of the Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism, which is subordinate to the Polish United Workers Party. Wesolowski, who is accompanied by (Agustin Ubauda), a researcher at the institute, is part of the delegation which arrived in Havana last night at the invitation of Fabio Grobart. Topics of interest to the two organizations were discussed at the meeting. Jorge Rodriguez Grillo, official at the Central Committee General Department of Foreign Relations, was also at the meeting. Another at the meeting was (Mario Lazo), administrative deputy director of the Cuban institute [not further identified] and the officials (Hernan Perez Concepcion) and (Jose Canton).

CEIBA HUECA BULK SUGAR TERMINAL INAUGURATED

FL161947 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 16 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Politburo, today inaugurated a modern bulk sugar terminal at Ceiba Hueca, municipality of Campechuela, Granma Province.

The installation was built at a cost of some 9 million pesos and it is the third of its type built by the revolution in the eastern provinces. The project was built with Cuban workers using our country's technology.

The first ship to load at the Ceiba Hueca bulk sugar terminal was the Red October of the Soviet Union, which filled its holds with 5,000 tons of sugar from sugar mills located in Granma Province. The name of the bulk sugar terminal is 2 December and it has a capacity of 700 tons per hour. This new terminal replaces the old system of lighters which was used for many years in that eastern part of the country.

PINAR DEL RIO MEETING EXAMINES TRANSPORTATION PLANS

FL161952 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1912 GMT 16 Jan 79 FL

[Text] In Pinar del Rio City PCC Central Committee members Julio Camacho Aguilera, first party secretary in Pinar del Rio Province, and Antonio Enrique Lusson, transportation minister, have presided at a meeting to examine the plans and routes of railroad tracks. During the meeting each and every one of all aspects dealing with the development of railroad service were extensively discussed. Other matters dealing with air transportation in Pinar del Rio were also examined, mainly those dealing with the construction of a new airport which will serve as a training center for pilots for both agricultural and commercial aviation.

Also participating in the meeting were Soviet technicians, railroad construction work specialists and others.

CHEMICAL-ELECTRICAL WORKERS DAY MARKED

FL151218 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jan 79 FL

[Text] The national main event marking chemical-electrical workers day has been held at the Idalberto Lora industrial gas plant in Santiago de Cuba with the participation of the country's most outstanding workers in that sector. The activity was chaired by Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the PCC Central Committee and its first secretary in Santiago de Cuba Province; Ramon Cardona and Francisco Travieso, members of the secretariat of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers; and (Noel Zubiauru), secretary general of the chemical and electrical workers trade union.

BAYAMO FIRE ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

FL131443 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Jan 79 FL

[Martin Corona dispatch]

[Excerpt] The main event marking the 110th anniversary of the Bayamo City fire was held at the historic Plaza del Himno Nacional and was chaired by Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Others chairing the event were PCC Central Committee members Faustino Perez Hernandez, Faure Chomon Mediavilla, Jose Ramon Balaguer Cabrera and Emilio Loo Hernandez.

Addressing the thousands of persons gathered at the Plaza del Himno Nacional and Revolution Park, Faustino Perez called the Bayamo City fire one of the most moving events of the fatherland's history and added that such action demonstrated to the world the Cubans' determination to fight for freedom.

PRESIDENT GUZMAN VISITS PUERTO RICO

PA102004 Paris AFP in Spanish 1820 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 10 Jan (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that Dominican President Antonio Guzman will travel to Puerto Rico tomorrow at the invitation of Puerto Rican Governor Carlos Romero Barcelo.

Guzman will leave tomorrow on a special flight of the Dominican Aviation Company (CDA) and will return to Santo Domingo the same day. He will be accompanied by his wife, Renee Klang de Guzman, and high-ranking military the civilian officials.

The reason for Guzman's trip was not revealed, but it is believed that he and Romero Barcelo will discuss a trade and agricultural agreement between both countries which has been stalemated for some time.

This will be Guzman's first trip abroad since he took office on 16 August.

GUZMAN MEETS WITH DEFENSE COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE

FL091709 Santo Domingo Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Maj Gen Neit Rafel Nivar Seijas, the Dominican representative before the Inter-American Defense Council, right now is meeting with President of the Republic Don Antonio Guzman. It is believed that the meeting between the Dominican president and the Dominican representative before the Inter-American Defense Council is just a courtesy visit. Nivar Seijas arrived in the country on 5 January on a leave granted by the president of the republic to visit his relatives and friends in the Dominican Republic. It is expected that General Nivar Seijas will remain in the country a few days and later will return to the United States to resume his diplomatic post.

Accompanying General Nivar Seijas on his visit to the president is Lt Gen Rafael Adriano Valdez Hilario, secretary of state of the armed forces. At this very minute the two high military officers are holding talks with President of the Republic Don Antonio Guzman.

This is a report by Encarnacion Pimentel directly from the National Palace.

VICE PRESIDENT MAJLUTA VISITS U.S.

FL161857 Santo Domingo Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jan 79 FL

[Text] The vice president of the republic, Lic Jacobo Majluta, today will travel to New York, where he will attend a sporting event. The second leader of the nation will attend the boxing match between [name indistinct] of Argentina and the Colombian, (Crispin Dele) in Madison Square Garden. Lic Majluta will also attend the inauguration of an office of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] in the city of New York, and he will attend mass at Saint Patrick's Cathedral. Vice President Majluta will return to the country on Sunday at 1600 [2000 GMT] following a schedule of activities with North American authorities and the PDR members living in New York.

HAITI

HAITIAN COMMUNIST LEADER SCORES ELECTIONS

FL121601 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1506 GMT 12 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Haitian Communist Leader Jacques Dosilien has labeled the elections called for by the Jean-Claude Duvalier regime on 11 February a trick. In statements made somewhere in Haiti, which circulated in the Haitian refugee press in Canada, Dosilien referred to the limited electoral campaign which has begun under the auspices of the Haitian regime. He recounted that following a period of so-called parliamentary recess, Duvalier created an organization to create the electoral districts which nominated the local authorities, allowing him to manipulate the electoral process in his favor. He stated that through the reinforcement of the limitations on civic rights, an attempt is being made to affect this process by the absence of a legitimate mass movement which opposes autocracy much before the programmed elections.

JAMAICA

JLP'S SEAGA CALLS FOR ROLLBACK OF PRICES

FL131325 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 10 Jan 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Opposition leader Edward Seaga yesterday called for a roll-back of the gas price increase and the adoption of alternative budgetary means to finance the increased cost of energy.

In a motion tabled on his behalf in the House of Representatives by Mr. J.A.G. Smith (J.L.P., Northern Clarendon), Mr. Seaga called for the adoption of the principles of "zero budgeting" for the forthcoming budget. To eliminate "waste, inefficiency and the corrupt expenditure of government funds."

The motion was met by calls from the government benches for an immediate debate; but Mr. Seaga was not in the house and Mr. Smith indicated that he was not prepared to substitute for the opposition leader.

The motion tabled read as follows:

"Whereas the cost of living was increased by 50 per cent last year and has become so intolerable that even modest increases have become back-breaking and oppressive; and

Whereas the increased cost of gas, diesel and kerosene will only total $M12; but

Whereas this increase will have serious effects on the tourist and bauxite industries which are major foreign exchange earners as well as increased fares for rural transport, higglers and farm produce, workers and school children and the cost of living generally; and

Whereas these increases can be financed by government adopting immediately the principles of zero budgeting as called for by the opposition one year ago to eliminate waste, inefficiency and the corrupt expenditure of government funds for the support of P.N.P. party machinery paid for by taxpayers such as the Ministry of Mobilization, A.P.I., DAILY NEWS which together cost over $M6 per annum.

Be it resolved that this honourable house calls on government: I) to roll back immediately the announced increases on gas, diesel and kerosene to the levels prevailing before the increase;

II) To give a positive undertaking to the nation now that zero budgeting will be introduced for the forth coming budget to bring an end to the unconscionable waste of public funds and the corrupt use of taxes.

JLP SUBMITS PROPOSALS TO U.S. CONGRESSIONAL TEAM

FL121645 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Jan 79 pp 1, 15 FL

[Text] A number of proposals by the JLP [Jamaican Labor Party], covering several areas of employment, trade, skill training, and research and technological development assistance, are to form part of the report of the nine-man U.S, congressional team which concluded a fact-finding mission to Jamaica yesterday.

The proposals were made on behalf of the JLP by its foreign affairs spokesman, Rt. Hon. Hugh Shearer, when he led a nine-man team in discussions with the U.S. congressmen Wednesday at the Pegasus Hotel.

The JLP team consisted of: Secretary, Mr. Bruce Golding; leader of opposition business in the Senate, Dr. Ronald Irvine; MP's Mr. Douglas Vaz, and Mr. J.A.G. Smith; Senators Winston Spaulding and Errol Anderson; Bitu Island supervisor, Mr. Lascelles Beckford, and assistant Bitu Island supervisor, Mr. Cliffton Stone.

The JLP proposals included expansion of current employment programmes to include other categories than farm workers; assistance in training in skills such as engineering and social work; the removal of restrictive trade regulations that keep certain Caribbean goods out of the U.S. market; the restoration of the U.S. sugar quota system; and an improved incentive climate to foster increased participation of U.S. investors in developing nations.

Mr. Shearer expressed the hope that the visit of the congressmen would lead to a clearer United States understanding of the dilemma facing Jamaica and other developing countries in the Caribbean, leading to "a more responsible approach to the problems of development in the region."

Following is the text of Mr. Shearer's statement to the congressmen:

In your discussion with the government, private organizations and, we hope, ordinary citizens, we are sure that you will be taking the opportunity to find out as much as possible about the social and economic conditions which exist in our country. You will find that Jamaica, like other developing countries with which you are familiar, has been experiencing a number of grave political problems. Some of our problems arise from internal political factors which the people of Jamaica, themselves, are capable of dealing with.

Some of our problems, however, will require measures far greater than we alone can provide. It is our hope that your visit will provide the United States Congress with a clearer understanding of the dilemma which confronts Jamaica and other developing nations in the Caribbean and will result in a more responsible approach on the part of the United States Government to the problems of development in the region.

The Jamaica Labour Party is particularly interested in the strong emphasis being placed by the American administration and supported by both the Congress and Senate on the matter of human rights. We ourselves are pursuing a relentless struggle in the defence of human rights in Jamaica. You will no doubt have been briefed on the vigorous campaign which we have waged to secure reforms to the electoral system and which has resulted in an agreement with the government which will minimize the possibility of a recurrence of irregularities which characterized the last general elections.

We are continuing the struggle to secure a fair and equitable basis for the distribution of scarce government benefits such as jobs, houses and social security benefits to which thousands of our supporters are deliberately denied access. We are intensifying our efforts to secure a fair and impartial administration of the security forces so as to ensure that they will not in the future be manipulated for political motives.

We are seeking to secure an end to the political domination of the media which is now almost entirely government owned and government controlled. In addition, we are fighting to secure integrity in the expenditure of public funds and to put an end to the practice of public funds being used to maintain a political regime.

In addition to our special interest in the stand being taken by the United States on human rights, we are particularly concerned about the policies of the United States insofar as they affect the economic and social development of Jamaica and other Caribbean territories.

In October 1977 the party leader, Mr. Edward Seaga, while on a visit to Washington had the opportunity of addressing a group of congressmen and congressional aides. In that address he dealt with a wide range of subjects affecting the Caribbean region and the need for a revision of the development strategy being pursued in the region by the United States. Mr. Seaga also gave a detailed and factual account of the economic and political situation in Jamaica and the rest of the Caribbean and suggested new initiatives which the United States could pursue to preserve stability, promote growth and protect human rights in the region.

Principal among these is the need to recognise the Caribbean region, which is comprised of an increasing number of independent nations, as a distinct and separate group within the Western hemisphere with peculiar problems requiring special treatment. Arising from this is the need for the United States to develop a specific policy towards the Caribbean region geared towards tackling the problems which are peculiar to the countries of the region.

In accordance with this, we wish to take the opportunity to make a number of specific proposals aimed at tackling critical areas of the need in Jamaica and the Caribbean as a whole:

(1) We propose that consideration be given to the expansion of employment programmes which recruit workers from the region. We refer, of course, to schemes such as the farm workers programme but we also urge that greater facilities be provided for the employment in the United States of other categories of workers including household and clerical;

(2) We propose that a significantly greater effort be made on the part of the United States through your programmes to assist in the crucial area of human resource development, particularly in the areas of vocational training, the development of engineering and specialist skills, the training of social workers and in the field of scientific and technological research and development. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on this area of need in a developing country such as ours;

(3) We seek your assistance in securing for goods produced by Caribbean countries exemption from the regulations and the prohibitive duties that are used as part of the protectionist policy of the United States. We specifically need access to the United States markets for our primary products and semi-manufactured goods at reasonable prices so as to assist us to develop viable agricultural and industrial sectors and thereby provide the economic basis on which the quality of life for our people can be improved;

We specifically urge that you support our call for a restoration of the sugar quota system so that sugar producers in the region can secure profitable markets, earn much needed foreign exchange and ensure the livelihoods of the thousands whose future depend on the sugar industry;

We also seek a reduction of the crippling duty imposed by the United States on items such as aluminium and rum which have the effect of shutting us out of the United States market, on which, for reasons of proximity and traditional relationships, we continue to depend;

(4) Finally, we propose a revision of the United States taxation policies so as to provide incentives to U.S. investors to invest in developing countries on mutually acceptable terms. We also propose that facilities for travel and the purchase of goods by U.S. citizens be expanded to assist in the development of the tourist industry on which we depend for foreign exchange and employment.

We put forward these proposal to you on the basis that the United States must have not only a special interest but a special responsibility in the Caribbean region to assist by way of trade, training opportunities and employment the development and stability of the people of the Caribbean region of which we are a part.

It is our hope that when you leave our island, you will take with you not only the warmth of our winter sun but also a clearer understanding of our problems and our needs and that you will leave with us a commitment to use your high office to assist in the search for those solutions which are in the mutual interest of both our peoples.

NONALINED SEMINAR TO BE HELD IN MARCH

FL151724 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Kingston--World Peace Council [WPC] Vice President Elena Gil is organizing in this capital a seminar on the nonalined countries and world peace movement to be held in March. Elena Gil, who is president of the Cuban Movement for Peace, is making a 5-day visit to Jamaica at the invitation of the Jamaican Peace Council.

WPC President Romesh Chandra is expected to arrive tonight.

During her stay in Jamaica, Elena Gil will meet with representatives of the Jamaican Peace Council and with government ministers. She also will pay courtesy calls on the governor-general and the mayor of Kingston.